"Participation of private parties which Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. in Production of Crude Oil & Natural Gas" made observations inter-alia relating to non-reimbursement of past cost to ONGC, bid evaluation criteria, non-opening of bids in public, reserve variation for Panna and Mukta oil fields etc. Government of India has already replied to these observations in details stating, interalia, that development of fields has resulted in value addition and the profitability of project as well as the total Govt. revenue from the project is higher than if the fields had been developed by ONGC itself.

Oil Conservation Measures

1372. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
DR. B. B. DUTTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of oil consumption between Government and non-Government sectors in the country during 1995-96 and 1996-97, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that oil consumption in various sectors of the economy can be reduced by 20 to 30 per cent, by adoption of proper conservation measures;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to conserve oil and to economise the oil consumption; and

(d) the specific programmes and schemes, if any, launched during the recent oil conservation fortnight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The actual consumption of petroleum products during the year 1995-96 is 74.72 million tonnes and during 1996-97 (BE) it is likely to be 81.8 million tonnes. The Consumption of High Speed Diesel (HSD) during 1995-96 (actual) is 32.25 million tonnes and 1996-97 (BE) is likely to be 35.06 million tonnes. HSD is the major petroleum product consumed in Government Sector. The consumption of HSD in some of the Govt. undertakings is as follows:—

(Million Tonnes)

Sector	1995-96 (Actual)	1996-97(BE)
i. State Transport Undertakings (STUs)	2.20	2.24
ii. Railways	1.41	1.41

The details of consumption of Motor Spirit (Petrol) in Government and non-Government sectors are not readily available.

(b) An inter-ministerial working gorup had undertaken study on the scope for conservation in the use of petroleum products and estimated the same as follows:

Sector	Conservation Potential
1. Transport	20%
2. Industrial	25%
3. Agriculture	30%
4. Domestic	20%

(c) Several steps have been taken to promote conservation of petroleum products in transport, industry, agriculture and domestic sectors.

These include replacement of old furnaces with modern high efficiency furnaces along with pre-heaters and optimisation of heat exchanger trains etc. in the refineries, standardization of fuel efficient pumpsets in agriculture sector and promotion of fuel efficient kerosene and LPG stoves. Some of these activities are coordinated by Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA).

(d) The major objective of observing the oil conservation fortnight during

1—14 Feb, 97 was to promote consciousness and awareness among the people about the imperative need for conservation of petroleum products and protection of environment. Following are the schemes that were launched during the week.

(i) Dissemination of the concept of oil conservation among the people through media publicity.

(ii) Free pollution checking for vehicles and campaign awareness about the proper maintenance of vehicle.

(iii) Camps for counselling truck drivers on good driving habits, use of appropriate lubricants etc.

(iv) For agriculture sector, a pilot project was launched in various States for replacement of inefficient foot valves of diesel pump sets.

राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन

1373. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को मिट्टी का तेल आवंटित करने के संबंध में क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए हैं;

(ख) क्या सभी राज्यों को इन निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार ही मिट्टी का तेल आवंटित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० आर० बालु): (क) से (ग) राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन पूर्वाधारों पर, अर्थात् विगत में आवंटन और उपभोग के साथ अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता में से अनुमेय वृद्धि के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त आवंटन के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। परन्तु, उत्पाद उपलब्धता, विदेशी विनिमय और शामिल भारी राज सहायता की कठिनाइयों के कारण राज्यों की संपूर्ण मांग पूरी करना संभव नहीं है। तो भी, पूरे देश के लिए पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान आवंटन में 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है जिसके अंतर्गत मिट्टी के तेल की अपेक्षाकृत कम प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक वृद्धि और अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपलब्धता वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कम वृद्धि प्रदान की गई है। आबंटन और आपूर्ति केवल उपरोक्त के अनुसार किए जा रहे हैं।

High Cost of Oil Production at Bombay High

1374. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil produced from Bombay High costs more than 14 US $ a barrel;

(b) if so, what is the computed cost break-up of oil produced from Bombay High, as on date;

(c) whether any computation has been done on the high costs of oil production from Bombay High;

(d) whether it is profitable to continue such operations;

(e) whether any outside agency examined the economics of operation of Bombay High; and

(f) if so, the name of that agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The cost of production of crude oil from Bombay High excluding the statutory levies and transportation cost, works out to Rs. 1021 per tonne equivalent to US $ 3.97 per barrel for the year 1995-96. This computation is done by ONGC annually and is not presently regarded as high. The computed break-up is given in the statement enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.